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principle then we can sanction their creation; but I do not hesitate to say that, to get them into line with it will require manœuvres not laid down in any scheme of military or naval tactics hitherto devised. How absurd! Think of the divine law first promulgated from the lips of our divine Saviour, "Love thy neighbor as thyself," as blazoned on the flag of the "San Francisco," or "Love worketh no ill" as stamped on the ten-inch guns in her battery! Think of "Love your enemies," "Overcome evil with good" as lettered on her sides! Yet if such mottoes are out of place on that beautiful craft and her armament; if her purpose and mission are antagonistic to them, the "San Francisco" is not an instrument for Christian hands. She is not a thing in which the Christian can take pride; she awakens only sorrow and despondency in his heart. *I here give emphatic expression to my earnest conviction that we do not need such armaments;* and I call your attention to things that are needful, concerning which there can be no reasonable doubt and should be no disagreement.

Paul intimates them in our motto, "Cast off the works of Darkness; put on the Armor of Light." One meaning of this language is, ignorance is darkness: get rid of it; cultivate intelligence. This would obviate one of the greatest dangers that threatens our future.

CHRISTIAN CITIZENSHIP.

With purity, virtue and sobriety combined with intelligence, we should have a citizenship that would command the reverent regard of the world, without a show of force; a citizenship that could develop irresistible force if some dire necessity should compel a resort to it. There could be no better safeguard of a nation's welfare than such a citizenship—a thousand times better and stronger than the most improved armaments of warfare. No other nation would care to attack such a people. They would recognize the infinite beneficence flowing out from them in blessing to the world; they would recognize the immeasurable calamity of their destruction and combine to protect—not to destroy. I say to you that civilization would not molest a truly Christian people nor suffer barbarism to do so. Moreover it would be a tremendous

OBJECT LESSON

convincing as nothing else can convince, and winning, as nothing else can win, the world to Christ. Paul sums it all up in the words of far reaching meaning, "Put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ;" i. e., put on his spirit and character; put on all that is beautiful and lovely; put on virtue and purity; put on intelligence and manliness; put on righteousness and peace; put on sobriety and truth; put on holiness and godliness; put on, in one word, all that goes to constitute temperance.

Can you put on the Lord Jesus Christ and yet gird yourself, at the same time, with a sword to destroy your fellow-man? Can you put on the Lord Jesus Christ and yet pull the trigger that shall cause a bolt of death to be launched against your brother man in yonder ship or city or even in yonder embattled ranks? You may do it; but, even if you conceive yourself compelled by the stress of dire necessity, you must put off the Lord Jesus Christ when you do it. You know that you can not deliberately conspire to put your brother man to death under any pretext whatever, and yet put on and wear worthily the Lord Jesus Christ. You can not do any wrong or violence and yet wear the "armor of light." The decalogue and

the Golden Rule will not be mounted with the batteries of a war-ship.

A THEATRE OF WAR IN 1870.

SYDNEY HALL.

Should I be haunted for evermore by the vision of the battle-field of Champigny as I saw it on the moonlit night of the 5th of December, led by a Wurtemburger major amongst the unburied dead from sentry to sentry? It was the weirdest and the most awful sight I saw during the war. Nothing can approach it in terror, except perhaps the Theatre of War at Beaugency, near Orleans, a *café chantant* turned into a *lazaretto*, whither Mr. Furley, in the discharge of his duty as commissioner of the Red Cross Society, led me on December 22nd. Not only the vision but the stench of it haunts me still. In the dark, narrow passage, where jolly crowds had jostled for a front seat in the pit—a *cockpit* now—lay a corpse on a stretcher covered with a sheet. That we had to step over. Heavens, what a hideous sight! What a sickening stench! I cannot bear it. I go back; then try again. In the middle of the long room is a table covered with rags and doctor's stuff, round which crouch those who are only slightly wounded. There is the long, low stage with its far-drawn vista of ins and outs and nooks and corners, from which jut the ends of straw beds and mattresses, mixed up with all the litter of the stage, lanterns, boxes, scenery and dresses; the tawdry proscenium and half-dropped curtain; the gilded balcony over the orchestra, where lie wounded men, three on either side of the steps, one nearly naked binding up his own leg; the tiers of boxes at the sides with their tinsel decorations and purple drapery, and under them the long, foul line of wretches, some dying, some crying out at the touch of the surgeon, some desperate with faces buried in their straw, praying perhaps for death; the playbills and manager's notices still pasted over their heads. In the foreground is a group cowering round a stove whose chimney pierces the arched ceiling by a hole through which peeps one solitary little bit of pure sky. O, how they must have lain and longed for that pure sky! One was carried past me dead as I stood there, his clay-cold feet cropping from the cloth thrown round him.

PAN-REPUBLIC CONGRESS.

A meeting of the two hundred members of the Pan-Republic Committee is to be held in New York December 6. This committee was organized in order to arrange a congress of delegates from all the republics of the world, and of eminent friends of popular government from all countries who may be selected as delegates thereto, at sometime during the period of the Columbian Exhibition, and at some point in the United States to be subsequently determined; for the purpose of drawing the republics of the world into closer bonds of sympathy and of discussing such legislation as shall be for their mutual benefit and the further progress and welfare of mankind. This meeting is to be held under the auspices of the Government of the United States, secured by such legislation as shall be deemed essential therefor. The committee includes a number of foreign representatives, ex-Presidents Hayes and Cleveland, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, Chief Justice Fuller, Hon. James G. Blaine, General Sherman, Admiral Porter and